

BUKIEWICZ, Henryk (Poznan)

Genus Salix (willow) in nature and the economy. Wszechswiat
no. 5:112-114 My'61

BUKIEWICZ, Henryk

Certain habitat factors of the Nowy Tomysl Plain in the
region where sandy humus soils occur. Roczniki wyz szkola
rol Poznan 14 3-9 '63.

Studies on the fertilization of certain types of barrens
and land formerly azable. Ibid.:11-14.

1. Department of Forest Cultivation, College of Agriculture,
Poznan,

MROCZKIEWICZ, Leon; BUKIEWICZ, Henryk

Fruiting of various varieties of black currant (*Ribes nigrum L.*)
in the older habitat. Roczniki wyz szkola rol Poznan 14 94-107
'63.

1. Department of Forest Cultivation, College of Agriculture, Poznan.

MROCZKIEWICZ, Leon; BUKIEWICZ, Henryk

Studies on methods of accelerating the germination of the seeds
of the sumac (*Rhus typhina L. Tourn.*). Prace nauk roln i lesn
15 no. 3:213-232 '63 [publ. '64]

1. Department of Specific Forest Cultivation, College of Agriculture, Poznan.

BUKIEWICZ, Henryk

Cultivation value of cuttings of *Salix americana* hurt
damaged by hail. Prace nauk roln i leśn 17 no.2:121-
162 '64.

1. Department of Specific Forest Cultivation, Higher School
of Agriculture, Poznan.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1

BUKIN and SAVONIN

"The use of the movable desinfectional device LSD."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 6, 1960, p. 73

Bukin - Vct. Dr. Bryansk Meat Committee

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1"

POKROVSKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; BUKIN, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; GAV-
RILOV, Dmitriy Fedorovich; TOLKACHEV, S.S., retsenzent; GONCHA-
RUK, Yu.K., red.; STRYZHKOVA, N.I., red. izd-va; NIKOLAYEVA,
L.N., tekhn. red.

[Operating motortrucks with carburetor engines under low temperature
conditions] Ekspluatatsia avtomobilei s karbiuratornymi dvigatelyeli
v usloviakh nizkikh temperatur. Moskva, nauchno-tekh. izd-vo M-va
avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 171 p.

(MIRA 14:10)
(Motortrucks—Cold weather operation)

ACC NR: AR6032367 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/012/N100/N100

AUTHOR: Gross, L. G.; Bukin, A. I.

J^Q
TITLE: Method of evaluating the electric excitability of photographic films

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 12N564

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. konofoto-in-ta, vyp 52, 1965, 36-47

TOPIC TAGS: photographic film, electric potential, cellulose triacetate film, cellulose nitrate film, terelene film

ABSTRACT: A device is proposed for determining the accumulation rate of charges on films, as well as the influence of the speed of the film, of its take-up pull and roller material on charge magnitude. The device makes it possible to determine the kinetics of the electric potential increment and the value of the limit potential, as well as to study the electric excitability of films (cellulose triacetate, cellulose nitrate, terelene) as well as the effectiveness of film varnishes. L. Vinogradov.
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 14/

Card 1/1

UDC: 771

PUDOVIK, A.N.; MOSHKINA, T.M.; KRUPNOV, G.P.; BUKIN, A.I.; SEMENOVA, L.A.;
Prinimali uchastiyе: KOSTYUKOVA, L.A., laborant; PETROVA, M.G.,
laborant; TEMIRBAYEV, A.M., inzh.; FAIZULLIN, A.Yu., inzh.; POLOZOVA,
L.P., laborant; NAZAROVSKAYA, G.V., laborant

Synthesis and study of organophosphorus plasticizers for the tri-
acetate film bases. Trudy NIKFI no.46:17-25 '62.

(MIRA 18:8)

L 10185-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5028480

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0064/0064

AUTHORS: Moshkina, T. M., ^{44,55} Pudovik, A. N., ^{44,55} Krupnov, G. P., ^{44,55} Bukin, A. I., ^{44,55} Semenova, L. A., ^{44,55}

ORG: none

53
B

TITLE: Method for obtaining plasticized ester-cellulose films, for instance, triacetate cellulose films. Class 39, No. 175646^{1/5} announced by All-Union Scientific Research Motion Picture Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 64

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, plasticizer, plastic compound, plastic material, plastic, film

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining ester-cellulose films, for instance, triacetate cellulose films, by introducing esters of polybasic acids into a solution of cellulose triacetate. To increase the variety of plasticizers, esters of phosphonoacetic acid are used as the plasticizing agent.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 13Jun64

Card #1/1

UDC: 678.544.43 678.049.13.002.2

BUKIN, A.L., aspirant; FILATOV, G.V., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty, kand.
biol.nauk

Toxicity of sevin to mammals and birds. Veterinariia 42
no.11:93-95 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy
sanitarii.

I 42198-66 EXT(1) RO
ACC NRT AP6005020

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/011/0093/0095

AUTHOR: Bukin, A. L. (Aspirant)24
23
B

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Sanitation (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy sanitarii)

TITLE: The toxicity of sevin for mammals and fowl

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 11, 1965, 93-95

TOPIC TAGS: veterinary medicine, insecticide, toxicity ~~_____~~

ABSTRACT: In the search for new insecticides with a relatively low toxicity for warm-blooded animals, sevin was tested in an 8% wetting powder in suspension given orally. Toxicity in mice was determined by clinical symptoms of poisoning and percentage of mortality; in rabbits and hens the action of acetylcholinesterase and cholinesterase in the blood was also used. Residual amounts of sevin and its metabolites in organs and tissues of rabbits and chicks were determined by paper chromatography. Tabulated results of toxicity of various sevin preparations are given for white mice. Doses up to 300 mg/kg caused no clinical symptoms of poisoning in rabbits. At 500 mg/kg rabbits survived despite severe clinical symptoms of poisoning, but all died at 700 mg/kg. Chromatographic analysis of specimens of organs and tissues of rabbits indicates an absence of sevin with doses up to 300 mg/kg, but all organs and tissues contained .075--1.2 mg/kg at 600--700 mg/kg.

Card 1/2

UDC: 619:615.777:779:615.9

L 42198-66

ACC NR: AP6005020

Deaths of ducks began at 1000 mg/kg, and 20--70 mg/kg of sevin appeared in all specimens of organs and tissues from 4000 to 6000 mg/kg, while birds killed 4 days after ingesting 3000 mg/kg of sevin showed neither sevin nor its metabolites. Chicks died and showed traces of sevin in chromatographic analysis beginning at 250 mg/kg. For full-grown hens (leghorns weighing 2--5 kg) the first clinical symptoms of poisoning appeared at 1500 mg/kg, and deaths began at 2000 mg/kg. One hundred percent mortality occurred at 3000 mg/kg. Adsorption by hen's organs and tissues was tested with 2000 mg/kg of marked sevin of 259--336 microcuries, and results showed the presence of sevin within 5 minutes of ingestion and a duration of 6 days. It is concluded that sevin has a relatively low toxicity for animals tested. Ye. A. Puchkova, aspirant in the entomology laboratory, participated in the test with hens.

Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 ef

FILIPPOV, M.M.; BUKIN, A.N.

Oscillograph for the centimeter band. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
radiotekh. no.3:373-376 My-Je '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

1.Rekomendovana kafedroy radiofiziki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.
(Oscillograph) (Microwaves)

AUTHORS: Bukin, A.N., and Filippov, M.M. SOV/120-59-2-42/50

TITLE: High Voltage Rectifier with Output Voltage Control
(Vysokovol'tnyy vypryamitel' s reguliruyemym
vykhodnym napryazheniyem)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 2,
pp 139-141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The block diagram is shown in Fig 1. The low voltage supply, which should be stabilised, is first converted into a voltage between 12 and 15 kV peak at a frequency of 8 kc/s. This derived supply is rectified in 3 units. In the first two units D.C. supplies of +10 kV and -10 kV are formed. The third unit is a voltage quadrupler with outputs at +20, +30 and +50 kV. There are auxiliary units for feeding the heaters of the high voltage rectifiers in the quadrupler period. Fig 2 is a more detailed circuit diagram, and Table 1 describes the five-winding coil to which the GU-29 valve is connected as a Hartley oscillator. Fig 3 shows how the coil is mounted with respect to the first two rectifiers. The oscillator is tuned by varying the position of a cylindrical ferrite core of F-600 material and its

Card
1/3

SOV/120-59-2-42/50
High Voltage Rectifier with Output Voltage Control

output voltage can be varied from 2 to 12 kV by changing the grid bias but this results in a dissimilar variation of the ± 10 kV outputs. The quadrupler uses valves type 1Ts11P and would normally supply ± 40 kV for an input of 11 kV. By connecting the rectifier system in series with the ± 10 kV supply a maximum of ± 50 kV can be obtained. The ± 20 kV supply is filtered via the components R₄C₁₂. Valves A₈ and A₉ are a pulse power supply for the quadrupler heaters and are coupled by the transformer T1-1 shown in Fig 4. Table 2 gives some typical readings taken at various points in the circuit. The quadrupler together with its heater transformer is mounted separately in a unit measuring 130 x 170 x 110 mm³ completely filled with paraffin. The whole arrangement measures 300 x 300 x 200 mm³ and can supply 1 mA at 50 kV to a UHF oscilloscope tube using

Card 2/3

High Voltage Rectifier with Output Voltage Control.
SOV/120-59-2-42/50

post-acceleration.

There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1958

Card 3/3

BUKIN, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; FILIPPOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich;
ISAYEV, Andrey Elyubovich; TSAR'KOVA, Z.I., red.;
YELIZAROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Oscillographic recording of super-high frequency oscil-
lations] Otsillografirovaniye kolebanii sverkhvysokikh
chastot. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningradskogo univ., 1963. 211 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Oscilloscope) (Microwave measurements)
(Electric measurements)

ANISIMOV, A.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BORISOV, S.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
BUKIN, A.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLYUS, G.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
SHMELEV, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIZHOV, K.Ya., otv. red.;
ROSHCHINA, L., red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn.red.

[Local finances in capitalist countries] Mestnye finansy kapita-
listicheskikh stran. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1958. 156 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyy institut.
(Finance)

ANISIMOV, A.; BORISOV, S.; BUKIN, A.; BURLAKOV, M.

New work on the finances of capitalism ("Finances of capitalistic states." Reviewed by A. Anisimov and others). Fin. SSSR 21 no.9: 79-82 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Finance)

L 04095-67 EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AR6023276 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/D124/D124

AUTHOR: Pudovik, A. N.; Moshkina, T. M.; Krupnov, G. P.; Bukin, A. I.; Semenova, L. A.
TITLE: Plastification of triacetate celluloid films by mixed phosphoric-acid ethers
SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D1028 1, 2
REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoin-ta, vyp. 52, 1965, 5-16 46
TOPIC TAGS: photographic film, plasticizer
E

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the plastification of triacetate films by mixing phosphoric-acid ethers. It is shown that at least some diphosphates of diethylene glycol result in better mechanical film properties than the previously used mixture of triphenyl phosphate and dibutyl phthalate. However, in the presence in them of aliphatic radicals, their compatibility with the film deteriorates with increasing length of the radical. To improve the compatibility, one can introduce cyclic radicals, Cl atoms, and alcoxyl groups into the ether groups. The most effective for the compatibility are the latter, and they also improve noticeably the physical and mechanical properties of the films. A. Karuzhanskiy. [Translation of abstract]
SUB CODE: 14

kh
Card 1/1

L 04096-67 EKT(1)/T/WX-2 IJP(c) JGS
ACC NR: AR6023275

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/D124/D124

56

B

AUTHOR: Gross, L. G.; Bukin, A. I.

TITLE: Method of estimating the electric excitation ability of films 2P

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D1026

REF SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoin-ta, vyp. 52, 1965, 36-47

TOPIC TAGS: photographic film, excited state, surface property, photographic emulsion

ABSTRACT: An instrument was developed for the measurement of the surface potential of photographic film materials that become charged by motion through the picture-taking, processing, etc. apparatus. The instrument makes it possible to investigate the rate of accumulation of charges and its dependence on the rate of motion and on the tension of the film, on the materials of the rollers, etc., and also to determine the sign of the resulting charge. Several emulsion-technology problems for the solution of which [Translation of abstract] would be useful are considered. A. Kartuzhanskiy.

SUB CODE: 14

11.

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7003846

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/67/000/001/0054/0057

AUTHORS: Noritsyn, I. A. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Golovin, V. A. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Bukin-Batyrev, I. K. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the extrudability of structural carbon steels for cold extrusion

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1967, 54-57

TOPIC TAGS: metal extrusion, carbon steel, plastic deformation, ferrite, pearlite, annealing, hardness, metal heat treatment/ 10 carbon steel, 20 carbon steel, 35 carbon steel, 45 carbon steel

ABSTRACT: This work establishes a quantitative relationship between the conditions of preliminary heat treatment of blanks and the cold extrudability of the most widely used structural carbon steels 10, 20, 35, and 45. The low-carbon steels (10, 20) were subjected to subcritical and supercritical annealing. The high-carbon steels (35, 45) were subjected to cyclic annealing and to other combined treatments. The tests of 10 steel showed that, in the presence of supercritical (740--760C), cyclic (4 cycles from 650 to 780C) and high-temperature (1050C) annealing, strong grain growth occurred, which reduced the hardness (see Fig. 1). It was established that the maximum increase in extrudability is achieved for 10 steel with supercritical annealing, for 20 steel with normalization and annealing, and for 35 and 45 steels with cyclic annealing and

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ACC NR: AP7003846

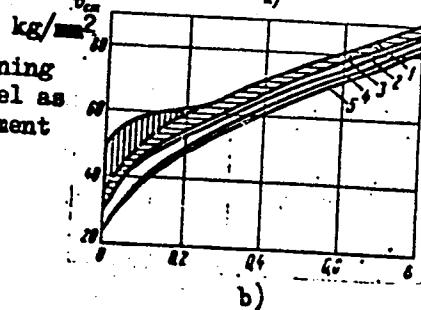
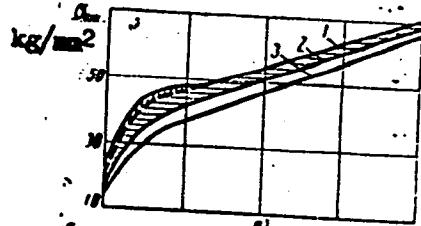


Fig. 1. Curves of hardening
of 10 (a) and 20 (b) steel as
a function of heat treatment

with normalization and annealing. The obtained results can serve as starting data for calculating the loads on tools and for selecting heat treatment conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 13,11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004
Card 2/2

BUKIN, F.

*Let's look at the future. Mast. lesa 2 no.7:23-24 J1 '58.
(MIRA 11:9)*

(Forests and forestry) (Wood-using industries)

BUKIN, F. I.

Aug 53

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Materials

"Electrodes for Building Up cutting Tools and Machine Parts by Welding,"
A. I. Serpokrylov, D. Ya. Sobantsev, F. I. Budkin, N. F. Vank, Engineers

Avtogen Delo, No 8, pp 22-23.

Discusses preparation of components and methods for fabrication of heavy-coated metal electrodes and sintered-type electrodes. Materials for latter include wastes of poredite, vokar, high-speed steel and its substitutes, ferroalloys, hypereutectoid carbon steel, chilled cast-iron chips, metallic cobalt, nickel and graphite. Manganese, silicon and titanium serve as binders for sintering electrodes.

200T55

BUKIN, F.I.

Modernization of the ABS welding head and tractor. Avtom. svar. 15
no.2:90-91 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Welding--Equipment and supplies)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009285

S/0125/64/000/001/0055/0058

AUTHOR: Antonets, D. P.; Bukin, F. I.

TITLE: Automatic flux welding of aluminum by two zigzag wires

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1964, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: welding, aluminum welding, aluminum arc welding, zigzag wire
aluminum welding, automatic aluminum welding

ABSTRACT: Split-electrode flux automatic welding was used to manufacture
aluminum tanks from 16-, 20-, and 32-mm-thick plates. As the method did not
ensure a uniform weld quality, this improvement was introduced: two mutually-
opposite-zigzag wires supplied by the same power lead are fed into the welding
zone, perpendicular to the puddle. Due to the resulting alternating magnetic
blowing, the metal in the puddle is well mixed and well degasified, and
the depth of penetration increases. The device is shown in Enclosure 1. In the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009285

case of thicker plates, 30-40% of the welds were defective when the old split-wire method was used; only 5-10% of the welds have been defective with the new zigzag-wire method. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Works of Heavy-Machine Building)

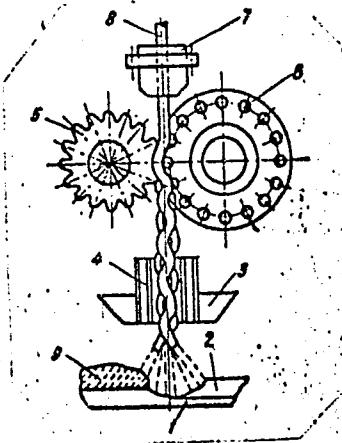
SUBMITTED: 13Sep63 DATE ACQ: 07Feb64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009285

ENCLOSURE: 1



A new device for the automatic welding of aluminum by means of two zigzag wires

- 1 - base metal
- 2 - weld-on metal
- 3 - shield
- 4 - power-supply bush
- 5 - driven pinion
- 6 - driving cog wheel
- 7 - guiding bushing
- 8 - electrode wire
- 9 - flux.

Card 3/3

ANTONETS, D.P.; BUKIN, F.I.

Electric welding under flux of aluminum by means of two bent
wires. Avtom.svat. 17 no.1:55-58 Ja 64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.

GUL'BINOVICH, Mikhail Ivanovich; BUKIN, F.T., red.; BAKHTIYAROVA,
R.Kh., red.izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tèkhn.red.

[Analyzing the economic and financial activity of landscape
gardening enterprises of cities] Analiz khoziaistvenno-fi-
nansovoi deiatel'nosti predpriatii gorodskogo zelenogo stroi-
tel'stva. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 142 p.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Landscape gardening--Economic aspects)

GUL'BINOVICH, Mikhail Ivanovich. Prinimal uchastiye MASHINSKIY,
L.O., kand. biolog. nauk; BUKIN, F.T., red.;
BAKHTIYAROVA, R.Kh., red.izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Economics, organization and planning of municipal park and
horticultural services] Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovaniie
gorodskogo zelenogo khoziaistva i stroitel'stva. Moskva,
Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 275 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Landscape gardening) (Horticulture)

BUKIN, G

, Ed.

7CN/6
621.121
.B9

A Short Guide, The Black Sea Coast of the Soviet Union. Moscow, Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1957.

182 P. Illus., Map.

Translated From The Original Russian: Chernomorskoye Poberezh'ye SSSR.

BUKIN G.I.

BUKIN, G.I., inzh.; Klapchuk, L.D., inzh.; Lipin, A.I., inzh.

Automatic control of the waterside pumping station of a state
regional electric power station. Elek.sta. 29 no.1:82-85 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Automatic control) (Pumping stations)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1

BUKIN, G.I., inzh.; KNECKER, I.O., inzh.

Thyatron relay used in pulse signaling. Elek. sta. 29 no.10:92 0 '58.
(Thyrateons) (Electric relays) (MIRA 11:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1"

BUKIN, G.I.; KMELLER, I.; GOLOVCHENKO, L.I.

Use of stationary blowing devices for clearing deposits from
the external surfaces of steam boilers. Energ. i elektrotexh.
prom. no.2:7-61 Ap. Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Slavyanskaya rayonnaya elekrostantsiya.
(Boilers ..Cleaning) (Compressed air)

SOV/169-59-5-5397

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 146 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bukin, G.V.TITLE: ✓ Ionosphere Observations on the Station Vostok ^{IV}

PERIODICAL: Mezhdunar. geofiz. god. Inform. byull., 1958, Nr 5, pp 45 - 46

ABSTRACT: The author gives information on the regular work of the antarctic ionosphere station Vostok, beginning on February 27, 1958. The main parameters of the ion sound are as follows: working range 1 - 18 Mcps, duration of the emitted pulses 50 - 70 μ sec, the power 2.5 kw, the time of covering the range 20 sec. A graph of the diurnal median course of the critical frequencies of the layers F_2 , F_1 , and E of the ionosphere and a graph of the minimum frequencies of reflection in the time from 1 to 20 March, 1958, are presented. The diurnal course of f_0F_2 is symmetrical relative to the local noon. The E layer is observed over the entire time of 24 hours. In addition to the main diurnal maximum of f_0E , the secondary nocturnal maximum (in 0.2 a.m.) is noted.

Card 1/1

Bukin, G.V.

PAGE I BOOK EXPLANATION SOV/439

Sovetskaya Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-

Pervaya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya, 1955-1957. R-1 nauknye rezul'taty (First Continental Expedition, 1955-1957. Scientific Results) Leningrad, Izd-vo

"Naukoye izdatel'stvo," 1957. 16 p. 2,000 copies printed. [Series: Issl]

Materjaly, tom 2]

Spanshing Agency: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy

institut.

K-1 M.M. Saven, Doctor of Geographical Sciences; Tech. Ed. L.P. Dronzhina,

PURPOSE: This book is intended for polar specialists, geographers, geologists,

meteorologists, and geophysicists.

CONTENTS: This book is Volume 2 of a multivolume work containing scientific data

collected by the First Soviet Continental Expedition to the Antarctic (1955-
57), sent out under the auspices of the Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskii nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute) as part of the IGY program. The purpose of the expedition was to survey an
area between 70° to 110° longitude and 50° to 70°3 latitude (an area of about 1
million square kilometers), to develop methods and techniques for field studies
applicable to local conditions, and to initiate a systematic study of the
natural phenomena of the region. Ground and aerial observations were conducted

in the more interesting areas around the stations of Murmansk and Vostok, in
the three seas of Gubkin, Baffin, and Weddell, on the Shackleton Ice Shelf,
Drygalski Island, and a number of islands (Admiralshchikov, Gauss, etc.). Geological,
geographic and topographic observations were made at the Nauknyy Observatory,
station. There are no references.

DISTRI.: A.M. and V.P. Rusin. Meteorological Characteristics of the Glacier

68

Turkin, B.I., I.D. Bogdashin, A.P. Reptis, and Yu.M. Model. Contemporary

73

The Cover of East Antarctica and its dynamics

73

Ermakovich, T.A. Ice Regime of the Davis Sea and Adjacent Regions of the

93

Oceans

93

Korotkevich, Ye.S. Biogeographic Characteristics of the Expedition's Area of

104

Operation

104

Rodion, G.V. Ionospheric Observations

111

Savchenko, P.M. Magnetic Field in the Region of Maly

115

Region of Maly

115

Spiridonov, A.D. Seismic Observations in Maly

125

Region of Maly

125

Palgov, M.R. Medical Services in East Antarctica

153

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress (G560.558)

157

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

BOT/5556

Academicheskii nauchno-tekhnicheskii konsil'et po problemam Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo s'ezda. V razd. programmy MO: Ionosfera

Izledovaniya ionosfery (Ionospheric Research) Moscow, 1962-vo. M: SSSR, 1960. 112 p. (Series: It's Sbornik statey, no. 5) 2,000 copies printed.

Supp. Ed.: G.M. Gorbulina, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: A.D. Podolskiy; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for geomagneticists, meteorologists, and communications specialists.

COVERAGE: This collection of 12 articles on the ionosphere, published by the Soviet VGI Committee, presents some of the results of vertical soundings made at 25 Soviet stations in the period 1957-1959. Individual articles deal with the geographic distribution of ionospheric absorption and its relation to solar flares and magnetic storms, the altitudinal distribution of ionization calculated with electronic computers, and ionospheric observations in the Arctic and Antarctic. An English resume accompanies each article. No periodicals are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

Korolyuk, P.G. Dependence of the Maximum Frequencies of the Sporadic E Layer on the Characteristics of the Ionosonde System 50

Chavdarov, S.S. Sporadic E Layer According to Observations in Middle Latitudes 64

Dolgov, Ye.I. The Problem of Interpretation of the Nocturnal and Es Layer F1/F2 Group Disturbance 69

Kirshenbaum, T.S. Some Peculiarities of the Geographical Distribution of Critical Frequencies in the F2 Layer during High Solar Activity 74

Besprozvanny, A.S. Estimating F2 Layer Disturbance in High Latitudes 61

Shapiro, B.S. Calculating the Altitudinal Distribution of Ionization With Electronic Computers 93

Dobrovol'skii, M.M. Ionospheric Observations on Board the Motor Ship "Malina" During the Voyage to the Antarctic 100

Mazurin, V.N. Preliminary Results of Testing an Aircraft Ionospheric Station in the Arctic 106

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

(6)
JA/dra/exp
7-28-61

card 4/4

S/169/61/000/009/042/056
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Bukin, G. V.

TITLE: Ionospheric observations of the first and second continental expeditions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 18, abstract 9G145 (V sb. Sov. antarkt. ekspeditsiya 12, L., Morsk. transport, 1960, 82-477)

TEXT: Tables are cited for the hourly values of ionospheric parameters from observations at Mirnyy between May 1956 and December 1957. Concise information on the equipment is given, and the state of the ionosphere (average diurnal variations of layers F2, F1, and E; disturbances; peculiarities of the E layer) is described. Brief characteristics are given for radio-communication conditions in the Antarctic. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

BUKIN, G. V., ~~PESCARA, N.Y.~~

"Anomalous Absorption in High Latitudes of the Southern and Northern Hemispheres."((I-2-7))

report submitted for the Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays and Earth Storm (IUPAP)
Kyoto, Japan 4-15 Sept. 1961.

S/203/61/001/005/015/028
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Bukin, G. V.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of the F2 layer in the Antarctic

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 1, no. 5, 1961, 730 - 739

TEXT: Materials from the Vostok and Mirnyy stations are used to determine some peculiarities of the F2 layer in the Antarctic. Data from Mirnyy are compared with those from stations located in the northern hemisphere symmetrically in respect to Mirnyy in both the geographical and geomagnetical coordinates. The author attempts to present a physical interpretation of regularities observed, such as: distinct diurnal variations of f_oF2 with a high ionization level during the polar night; a higher ionization background in the southern than in the northern hemisphere; an amplitude of critical frequencies at midday higher in winter than in summer for the maximum of solar activity; ionization maxima of the F2 layer at different hours at different stations. A comparison of Δf_oF2 with the cosine of zenith angle of the Sun and the sine of the angle of the Sun sinking below the horizon, did not explain the seasonal variations of the diurnal amplitude of Δf_oF2 . The effective factor of recombination was calculated by various methods;

✓

Card 1/2

S/203/61/001/005/015/028
A006/A101

Some peculiarities of...

its values explain the shift of the ionization maximum during the afternoon and yield a correct notion on the decrease of electrons. However, recombination processes cannot explain the aforementioned peculiarities of the Antarctic ionosphere. Therefore, additional hypotheses will be required, as e.g. ionization under the effect of charged corpuscles, or redistribution of ionization due to horizontal and vertical drifts. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 12 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiowолн
AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Propagation of Radiowaves, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1961

✓

Card 2/2

BUKIN, V. N.

"Enzymatic Reduction of Dehydroascorbic Acid," Biokhim., 8, No. 1, 1943.

Dr. Biological Sci., Prof. Inst. Biochemistry im. A. N. Bakh, Dept. Biol. Sci.
Acad. Sci.

BUKIN, V. N.

PA 30^T46

USSR/Medicine - Vitamins
Food

Dec 1946

"Vitamins in Food Production," Prof V. N. Bukin, 2 pp
"Nauka i Zhizn" No 11/12

The article discusses the means of increasing the vitamins in food products and satisfying the need of the population for vitamins by increasing the vitamin content of fruits and vegetables by selective breeding, improving the technology of food production with the purpose of keeping the highest possible vitamin content in processed foods, and the utilization of new or unused food resources.

30T46

Rendering fat from the liver of fish and marine animals
 L. I. Lagunov, V. N. Bukin, M. K. Prozorovskaya,
 M. T. Bergman, and A. I. Kokorev. The liver is hydrolyzed in 2 stages, the
 first of which is carried out at 50-40° and 1.0-1.5% alkali,
 and the second at 80-90° and 0.5-1.0% alkali of the weight
 of the liver. M. Hirsch

BUKIN V. N. PROF.

PA 44/49T86

USSR/Medicine - Vitamins
Chemistry - Vitamins Mar 49

"Vitamins and Their Significance in the
National Economy," Prof V. N. Bukin, Dr Biol
Sci., 7 pp

"Nauka i Zhizn," No 3

Outline for lectures introducing vitamins to
Soviet public. Subheadings are: (1) founda-
tions of vitamin study, (2) biological funda-
mentals of vitamin study, (3) tasks in chemical
study of vitamins, (4) role of vitamins in
exchange of substances in animals, (5) vitamins

44/49T86

studied in light of Michurinian theory, and (6)
methods for practical use of vitamins.

44/49T86

CA

Vitamin resources of the fish industry and their utilization.
1949, No. II, 42-60.—A review.
V. N. Ilukin, Vsevobuk Akad. Nauk S.S.R.
N. Tikhon

BUKIN, V. N.

PA 45/49T9

USSR/Biology
Vitamins
Bibliography

Jan/Feb 49

"Review of B. A. Kudryashov's Book, 'Biological Bases for Studying Vitamins,'" V. N. Bukin, 2 3/4 pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XIV, No 1

Reviews favorably. Notes various omissions.
Published by "Sovetskaya Nauka," Moscow, 1948, 544 pp, 10,000 copies, 16 rubles.

45/49T9

BUKIN, V. N.

PA 26/49T4

USSR/Chemistry - Folic Acid,
Determination
Chemistry - Analysis, Fluorometric

Jan 49

"Fluorometric Method of Determining Folic Acid,"
N. A. Andreyeva, V. N. Bukin, Inst of Biochem
imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 1

Measures folic acid's spectrum of luminescence.
Table shows folic acid content in various
fruits and vegetables. Submitted 2 Nov 48.

26/49T4

Vitamin needs and the determination of the quality of proteins in food products. V. N. Lukin and N. A. Vodolazskaya (Vitamin Inst., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 15, 44-51 (1950). - The food value of proteins was detd. in feeding expts. with rats, by a modified method of Cannon and co-workers (C.A. 38, 50379). Wheat, buckwheat, and oats represent the highest quality plant proteins for rats. Rye occupies an intermediate position, whereas millet and corn are of poor quality. Potatoes contain a good quality protein. Nicotinic acid is an effective agent for increasing the food quality of the proteins of rye, millet, oats, and especially of corn. H. Priestley

C.A.

Biological action of tea tannin. A. I. Kursanov, V. N. Bubkin, K. L. Poyolotakaya, and M. N. Zaprometov (A.N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 15, 337-45 (1950). - The tea tannins, being closely related in structure to epicatechol, are biologically active in increasing the capillary resistance when injected intramuscularly into white mice. Expts. with guinea pigs prove that tea tannins added to the diet assist in the accumulation of vitamin C in all the body organs, and thus prevent scurvy.
H. Priestley

BUKIN, V. 2

184T84

USSR/Medicine - Vitamins

Oct 50

"Biological Action of Tannin From Tea," A. L.
Kursanov, V. I., Bukin, K. L., Povolotskaya, M. N.
Zaprometov

"Biolkhim (Chaynogo Proizvod" Vol VI, pp 170-180
(Also published in "Biolkhimiya")

Isolated mixt of catechins and their gallic acid esters (I), also 1-epicatechin (II), from green leaves of Georgian tea. Isolated tannin mixt (III) similar to I from black tea. One mg of I, II, or III, injected intramuscularly into mice, increases considerably the strength of

LC

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USSR/Medicine - Vitamins (Contd)

Oct 50

the animals' capillaries. There is reduction of hemorrhages in the lungs at lowered pressures. I is the most effective prepn. One mg of tea tannin per day, when added to the diet of guinea pigs, increases deposition of ascorbic acid in all organs and prevents scurvy. It follows that tea catechins have strong P(C₂) vitamin activity.

LC

184T84

BUKIN, V.N.; ARESHKINA, L.Ya.

Proteic combining of provitamins and vitamins A and D. Biokhimiia,
Moskva 15 no.5:448-456 Sept-Oct 1950. (CLML 20:7)

1. Institute of Biochemistry imeni A.N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences
USSR, Moscow.

BUKIN, V.N.; ARESHKINA, L.Ya.

Proteinic compounds of provitamins and vitamins A and D. Vit.res.
1 ikh isp. no.1:7-21 '51. (MLRA 8:12)
(PROVITAMINS) (VITAMINES--A) (VITAMINES--D)

BUKIN, V.N.

LAGUNOV, L.L.; BUKIN, V.N.; BEREZIN, N.T.; PROZOROVSKAYA, M.K.

Hydrolytic method of producing vitamin-containing fish oils. Vit.
(MIRA 8:12)
res. i ikh isp. no.1:22-70 '51.
(FISH OIL) (VITAMINS)

BUKIN, V. N.; SKOROBOGATOVA, Ye. P.

Whale liver as a raw material for obtaining vitamin A. Vit.res. i
(MLRA 8:12)
ikh isp. no. 1:207-215 '51.
(VITAMINS--A) (WHALES)

GARKINA, I.N.; BUKIN, V.N.

Chemical method of determining vitamin D in fish oils. Vit.res. i
ikh isp. no.1:233-249 '51.
(MIRA 8:12)
(VITAMINS --D) (FISH OIL)

BUKIN,V.N.; YEROFEEVA,N.N.

Biological method of determination and results of testing the vitamin
D content of fish oils and other commercial marine products. Vit.res.
i ikh isp. no.1:250-265 '51. (MLRA 8:12)
(VITAMINS--D) (FISHERY PRODUCTS) (FISH OIL)

BUKIN, V. N.

Irradiation apparatus in the production of vitamin D. Vit.res.i
ikh isp. no.1:278-282 '51. (MLRA 8:12)
(VITAMINS--D) (ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)

BUKIN, V.N.

Work results of the joint methodological commission of the Department
of Biological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
information. Vit.res.i ikh isp. no.1:283 '51. (MIRA 8:12)
(VITAMINS--A) (COLORIMETRY)

11E

CA

Physiological properties of tannin and coloring materials of grape. S. V. Durmishidze and V. N. Dukhiu. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 76, 703-6 (1957).—Extn. of dried grape plants with CHCl₃, followed by extn. with wet EtOAc (15-20 days at room temp.), evapn. of the latter ext. in CO₂, and pptn. with CHCl₃, gave the tannin material, which was purified by pptn. from CHCl₃ (such tannins from various parts of plant are similar mixts. of catechins and their gallic esters). One specimen was prepd. by extn. with EtOH under conditions favoring partial oxidation. These specimens, along with *l*-gallocatechin, *d*-catechin, and enedin were administered in 1-mg. doses to guinea pigs, kept on a diet with 78% starch, 18% casein, 1% Osborne-Mendel salt mixt., 0.1 mg. each vitamins B₁ and B₂, and 100 units vitamins A and D, along with 10 mg. ascorbic acid; controls received the latter but not the tannins. Tannins favored the accumulation of ascorbic acid in the animals and enhanced its antiscorbutic properties; in order of descending activity these were: *l*-gallocatechin, tannin prep., *l*, *d*-catechin, tannin prep., II (both made identically); the tannin prep. by EtOH extn. was inactive. Particularly pronounced was the accumulation of ascorbic acid in the spleen and the adrenals. The activity appears to be connected with the number of phenolic OH groups in the tannins.
G. M. Kosolapoff

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1

BUKIN, V. N.

"Vitamins and Their Significance in Maintenance of Health," Znaniye,
Moscow, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1"

BUKIN, V. N.

Compounds of soluble vitamins with proteins in fats.
V. N. Boukine (Acad Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). Congr.
intern. biochim., Résumés communs., 2^e Congr., Paris 1952,
327 (in French).—Various plant and animal tissues (not
named) contained compds. or complexes of proteins with
vitamins A, D, and E as well as D provitamin. Some 20-
25% of the proteins of tissue are in the form of such com-
plexes (no details given). The complexes vary considerably
in stability. W. C. Tobie

BUKIN, V. N.

"Vitamin Raw Material Resources and Ways for Their Utilization", Works of the Moscow
Technological Institute of the Food Industry, Vol. 2, pp 67-76, 1952.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1

BUKIN, V. N.

SPP.
.R93087

VITAMNY I IKH ZNACHENIYE Dlya ZOOROV'YA CHLOVEKA. MOSKVA, IZD-VO ZNAHILIYE,
1952. 23 p. TABLE (VSESOYULENOYE OBSHCHESTVO PO RASPROSTRANENIYU POLITICHESKIH
I NAUKHNYKH ZNANIY) BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1"

Bukin, V. N., Professor

USSR/Chemistry - International Congress Jan 53
"Second Biochemical Congress in Paris" By V. A.
Engel'gardt, Corr Mem Acad Sci and V. N. Bukin,
Professor.

Vest Ak Nauk, SSSR, No 1, 1953, pp 74-77.

Second Biochemical Congress was held in Paris in 1952. The following Soviet scientists were in the Soviet delegation: Acad A. I. Oparin (Leader of the delegation), Corr Mem Acad Sci V. A. Engel'-gardt, Prof A. N. Belozerskiy, V. N. Bukin, V. N. Butrov, V. N. Orekhovich. Following Russian

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papers were read: By Oparin "The Change of Action of Enzymes in Plant Cells under the influence of external effects," by Orekhovich "Procollagens, their chemical compositions, properties and biological role", by Engel'gardt "The Enzymology of Myosin", by Belozerskiy "The Antigen fractions of bacteria of the intestinal Group", by Bukin "Proteid Compounds of fat-soluble vitamins." Also 3 papers of scientists who did not attend; by Acad A. V. Palladin "Research on the Biochemistry of the Cerebrum", by Corr Mem Acad Sci Kh. S. Koshtoyants "The role of the active Groups of Protein Substances in the Process of Nerve Regulation" and by Dr Biol Sci N. M. Sisakyan "The Enzymatic Function of Plastids."

271T8

BUKIN, V.N.

USSR

The nonenzymic destruction of vitamin B₁. V. N. Bukan and A. A. Koudashova. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta po Vitaminkam*, 4, 122-7 (1953).—A study was made of the destruction of vitamin B₁ in sohn. and in heated dried rye and wheat bread. Cryst. vitamin B₁ was dissolved in H₂O in concn. 542 mg./100 ml. To 5 g. of glucose 1 ml. of the vitamin soln. was added, heated for 5 min. to 150-170°, rapidly cooled, 100 ml. H₂O added, and vitamin detd. fluorometrically. It was almost completely destroyed. It is suggested that thiamine in the presence of monosaccharides is destroyed in baked products. Slices of rye bread 2-2.5 cm. thick enriched with vitamin B₁ to contain 10.18 mg./g. of dry substance were heated at 140-160° for 8 hrs. and residual vitamin B₁ was detd. In 3 samples it was 31, 20, and 32% of the original. In practice in the U.S.S.R. the temp. of drying bread for Zwieback was frequently 300-300°. It is assumed that under such conditions and in the presence of sugars, the vitamin B₁ in corn, dried bread is completely destroyed. With wheat bread the loss is lower. D. B. Levine

BUKIN, V. N.

Vitamins B₁, B₂, and PP in bread from different kinds of flour. V. N. Bukin, L. Ya. Auerman, Z. I. Zaitseva, L. S. Kutseva, V. F. Pashovkin, and V. V. Sheherbatenko (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem. and All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Bread-Baking Ind., Moscow). *Voprosy Pitaniya* 12, No. 4, 29-34 (1953).—Of the vitamins naturally occurring in the flour, bread retains for rye flour and wheat flour, resp., B₁ 70 and 80-8%, B₂ 88 and 64-79%, PP 95-100 and 95-100%. The retention of vitamins B₁ and B₂ by wheat bread varies with the grade of the flour. Of added vitamins, rye bread retains 1/3 of B₁, B₂, and PP; wheat bread retains B₁ 75-80, B₂ 50-64, and PP 80-0%. Part of the vitamin B₂ in the flour is firmly combined with protein, and may escape estn. Fermentation of the dough frees the vitamin B₂, and thus seemingly high figures are obtained for bread, masking the deterioration. Rye and wheat contain 3 mg./kg. of vitamin B₂, instead of the previously reported 1 mg./kg. For an adult engaged in light labor it is necessary to enrich all sorts of bread with vitamin B₁, rye bread with vitamin PP, and some kinds of wheat bread with vitamins B₁ and PP. A. Mirkin

BUKIN, V.N. (Moscow).

Problem of enriching food for public consumption with vitamins. Vop.pit. 12
no.4:83-85 J1-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Vitamins)

BUKIN, V.N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Sterol-protein complexes and their transformations.

Ya. Arestikina, V. N. Bokin, and T. P. Skomorokhova
Zhur. Russ. Biokhim. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 21, 243-247,
Biokhimiya 18, 559-564 (1953). Chem. and Eng. News, 32, 10233.
In molluscs and egg yolk, sterol complexes with P-contg. proteins are represented by a variety of compds. having different protein and sterol components. Esterified and non-esterified sterols may enter into complex formation with protein, hence it can not be assumed that the hydroxyl group of ring A sterols is the factor responsible for complex formation. The introduction into ring B of another sstd. bond (provitamin D) or the splitting of ring B (vitamin D) does not render the sterol incapable of protein complex formation. This would indicate that the complex formation occurs at the H bond of C atoms in positions 5, 7 of ring B. The stability of the complexes varies. Some are destroyed by treatment with org. solvents, while others can be destroyed only by alk. hydrolysis. Complexes of varying degree of stability can be present in the same lipoprotein. A direct relation exists in the complexes between P, X, and the sterols. The formation and splitting of the sterol-protein complexes are connected with the processes of phosphorylation and dephosphorylation of the protein resulting correspondingly in an increase or decrease in the sterol and lipoprotein content. The cleavage of non-esterified sterols from the complex is connected with the process of dephosphorylation. The cleavage of esterified sterols occurs through other processes without the reduction in P content of protein. In the egg yolk, provitamin D enters into complex formation with the water-sol. fraction of the protein, and this complex is easily destroyed by heat of coagulation.

R. R. Levine

1. ENGELGARDT, V. A., BUKIN, V. N. Prof.
2. USSR (600)
4. Biochemistry - Congresses
7. Second biochemical congress in Paris. Vest. AN SSSR 23, no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

1. DURNISHIDZE, S. V.; BUKIN, V. N.; YEROFEYeva, N. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Wine and Wine Making--Analysis
7. Biological testing of various types of wines, Dokl. AN SSSR, 88,
No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncr.

USSR

Preservability and content of vitamins B₁, B₂, and PP in bread from various grades of flour. L. Ya. Auerman, V. N. Bulkin, Z. I. Zaitseva, L. S. Kutseva, V. F. Pashovkin, and V. V. Shcherbatenko (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biohim. Zerno, Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Sbornik 2, 183-201(1954).*—The natural content of vitamin B₁ in the flour is retained to 70% in the bread made from rye windfall flour, 80% for wheat windfall flour, and 80-85% for wheat flour of 1st and 2nd grades. Natural vitamin B₂ is preserved in the bread to the extent of 85, 78, and 64-9%, resp. Vitamin PP is almost completely preserved (95-100%). The vitamins added to the flour artificially show lesser preservability when baked into bread: 88% in rye for all 3 vitamins, while in wheat it is 75-80% for vitamin B₁, 80-90% for vitamin PP, and 60-64% for vitamin B₂.

C. M. Kosolapoff

BUKIN,V.N., professor; KUTSEVA,L.S.; ZAYTSEVA,Z.I.

Natural sources of vitamin B₁₂. Vit.res. i ikh isp. no.2:286-
297 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Vitamins-B)

BUKIN, V.N.; ARESHKINA, L.Ya.; KUTSEVA, L.S.

Micro- and macromethod of determining vitamin B₁₂. Biokhimiia 19
no.6:713-720 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Institut biokhimi im. A.N.Bakha, Akademiia nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(VITAMIN B₁₂, determination,
macromethod & micromethod)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1

✓ 2728. Comparative vitamin P activity of the catechins of tea,
tannic substances of the vine, and rutin of buck wheat. V X

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000307410014-1"

Б. С. М. В. В. В.
BUKIN, V. N., redaktor; BUNDEL', A. A.; MAKUNI, Ye. V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Vitamin resources and their use] Vitaminnye resursy i ikh ispol'-
zovanie. Moskva. Vol. 3. [Methods of determining vitamins]
Metody opredeleniya vitaminov. 1955. 195 p. (MIRA 9:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biokhimii.
(Vitamins)

BUKIN, V.N., redaktor; YEFREMOV, V.V., redaktor; KOROL'KOV, S.I., redaktor;
~~KHOTKOV, F.G.~~, redaktor; LAVROV, B.A. redaktor; SENCHILO, K.K., tekhn-
redaktor.

[Present-day problems of Soviet vitaminilogy; on the 100th anniversary
of the birth of N.I. Lunin, founder of vitaminology.] Sovremennoye
voprosy sovetskoi vitaminologii; k 100-letiu so dlia rozhdeniya
osnovopolozhnika ucheniya o vitaminakh N.I. Lunina. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
med. lit-ry, 1955. 298 p.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow.
(VITAMINS)

BOKIN, V.N.

Chem ✓ A new form of riboflavin (vitamin B₂) strongly bound to protein. V. N. Bokin (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Proc. 3rd Intern. Congr. Biochem., Brussels 1955, 260-2 (Pub. 1956) (in French).—Older methods for the detn. of riboflavin have not measured that portion of the enzyme firmly bound to protein. This component of the total riboflavin present can be detd. by first heating the sample in a boiling-water bath in phosphate buffer of pH 7.8 followed by treatment with trypsin, then with phosphatase or trichloroacetic acid. Analysis of a no. of materials of plant origin indicates that the content of strongly bound riboflavin of plant materials is greater than that of the more labile vitamin B₂, and increases with increasing maturation of berries, fruits, and legumes, and decreases with storage, while germination is accompanied by increased production of firmly bound riboflavin. Casein is especially rich in this component. The labile form of riboflavin is greater in materials of animal origin. Chromatographic and spectrographic analyses and enzymic studies of the firmly bound riboflavin indicate that it consists of a flavine adenine dinucleotide. Studies on the inactivation of succinate dehydrogenase by ultraviolet irradiation and its reactivation by the firmly bound fraction of riboflavin indicate the flavine nature of this enzyme and show that the adenine dinucleotide form of riboflavin constitutes a coenzyme for this system. Frank A. Smith

BUKIN, V.N., doktor biologicheskikh nauk.

Method for determining vitamins. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.3:3-4 '55.
(MLRA 9:4)

G.W.K.H. T.N.

Ibid 133-44 The method is based on growth of a culture
of *Leptothrix* sp. in a Microbiological method for
determining the presence of *Leptothrix* sp. in soil.

133-45 The method is based on growth of a culture
of *Leptothrix* sp. in a Microbiological method for deter-
mining the presence of *Leptothrix* sp. in soil. The
method is based on growth of a culture of *Leptothrix* sp.
in a medium containing 0.5% agar, 0.5% yeast extract,
0.5% glucose, 0.5% NaCl, 0.5% K₂HPO₄, 0.5% NH₄NO₃,
0.5% MgSO₄·7H₂O, 0.5% CaCO₃, 0.5% peptone, 0.5%
Supplement. Ascorbic acid
is added to the medium at a concentration of
0.5%. The medium is sterilized at 121°C for 15 min.

GARKINA, I.N.; BUKIN, V.N.

Chemical method for vitamin D determination. Vit. res. i ikh isp.
no.3:22-52 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(VITAMINS--D) (CHEMISTRY ANALYTICAL, QUANTITATIVE)

BUKIN, V.N.; POVOLOTSKAYA,K.L.; KONDRASHOVA, A.A.; SKOROBOGATOVA, Ye.P.

Fluorometric method for the determination of thiamine. Vit. res. i
ikh isp. no.3:91-99 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(THIAMINE) (FLUORIMETRY)

BUKIN, V.N.; ARESHKINA, L.Ya.; SKOROBOGATOVA, Ye.P.

Chemical method for the determination of vitamin B₁₂. Vit. res. i
ikh isp. no.3:182-187 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(VITAMINS--B) (COLORIMETRY) (SPECTRUM ANALYSIS)

BUKIN, V.N.

Role of vitamins in increase of productivity in animal hysbandry.
Biolkhimiia 20 no.2:129-135 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)

(VITAMINS,
in animal hysbandry)
(AGRICULTURE,
vitamins in animal husbandry)

Bukin, V. N.
V
New data concerning a firmly bound form of protein-riboflavine. K. L. Pavolotskaya and V. N. Bukin (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. Moscow), *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.*, 28, 384-7 (1955) (in Russian).—A procedure was adopted for the detn. of the different forms of riboflavin (I), including I-protein combination. For the detn. of total I content the tested material was extd. with

a phosphate buffer of pH 7.8 at about 100°, incubated for 12 hrs. in the presence of trypsin, and the dinucleotides formed hydrolyzed by prepn. of phosphatase or $\text{Cl}_3\text{CCO}_2\text{H}$ according to Bessey, *et al.* (*C.A.*, 43, 91939). In a parallel series of tests I was detd. by one of the usual methods. Tested were wheat, corn, fall and spring potatoes, liver tissue, yeasts, milk, and casein. Values obtained exceeded those secured by the old methods. The firmly combined I is predominantly present in plant specimens. It increases with ripening in berries, fruits, and vegetables and decreases upon storage. During seed sprouting an active process of new I formation takes place. In animals the I content is lower than in plants. The stable I-casein compd. is present in considerable quantities. The new stable protein-I compd. was found to contain flavine adenine dinucleotide, a coenzyme of the enzyme system of which flavine cyclohydrase is a component.

B. S. L.

(1)

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✓Chemistry and biochemistry of vitamin B₁₂. V. N. *Bukin, L. Ya. Arshkina, and L. S. Kutseva, Uspeshki Sovremennoi Biol.* 40, 269-88(1955).—A review of the present status of the structure, phys. and chem. properties of vitamin B₁₂ and of its derivs. and analogs., methods of detn., sources of the vitammin, its relation to intrinsic factor, and numerous biochem. roles ascribed to the vitamin. The uncertain status of the exact biochem. function of vitamin B₁₂ is pointed out. J. A. Stekol.

(3)

Bukin, V. N.

BAGDASAROV, A.A., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; BUKIN, V.N., professor,
doktor biologicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DUL'TSIN, M.S., professor,
doktor meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor; CHIRNTSOVA, T.A., redaktor;
SUCHKOV, A.V., redaktor; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Vitamin B₁₂ and its clinical uses] Vitamin B₁₂ i ego klinicheskoe
primenenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 222 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bagdasarov)
(VITAMINS--B)

BUKIN, V.M.

BEER, Aleksey Aleskeyevich; RUBTSOV, Ivan Andrianovich; NAZAROV, I.N.,
akademik, retsenzent; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A., professor, retsenzent;
BUKIN, V.N., professor, spetsredaktor; PRITYKINA, L.A., redaktor;
GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Synthesis of vitamins] Sintez vitaminov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1956. 258 p.
(VITAMINS)

DAVIDOV, Ruben Bagdasarovich; GUL'KO, Liya Yefimovna; YERMAKOVA, Mariya Alekseyevna; BUKIN, V.N., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; INIKHOV, G.S., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; DEVYATNIN, V.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, spets-redaktor; AKIMOVA, L.D., redaktor; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principal vitamins in milk and milk products] Osnovnye vitaminy v moloke i molochnykh produktakh. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956.
229 p.

(MLRA 9:8)

(MILK) (VITAMINS)

BUKIN, V.N.

Third Congress of Biochemistry in Brussels. Usp. sovr. biol. 41
no.1:114-116 Ja-F '56 (MLRA 9:6)

(BRUSSELS--BIOCHEMISTRY--CONGRESSES)

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BUKIN, V. N. and AREKHINS, L. V.

"Vitamin D and Protein -sterol Complexes in Blood Serum,"

paper submitted for presentation at the Intl. Symposium on Enzyme Chemistry, 16-23
October 1957, Tokyo, Japan

Bukin Inst. Biokhim. AS USSR

b.-3,095,529

B 3,095,405

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Vitamins.

v

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85201.

Author : Bukin, V. N.

Inst : Not given.

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Orig Pub: Klinich. meditsina, 1957, Vol 35, No 12, 118-119.

Abstract: No abstract.

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BUKIN, V.N.

Fourth All-Union Conference on Vitamins. Usp.sovr.biol. 44 no.1:
145-147 Jl-Ag '57.
(VITAMINS--CONGRESSES) (MILK 10:10)

BUKIN, V. N.

ARESHKINA, L.Ya.; BUKIN, V.N.; YEROFYEVA, N.N.; SKOROBOGATOVA, Ye.P.

Changes in the protein-sterol complexes of blood serum in experimental rickets and D hypervitaminosis [with summary in English]. Biokhimia 22 no.1/2:384-390 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(RICKETS, experimental,
blood protein bound phosphorus (Rus))
(PHOSPHORUS, in blood,
in rickets & hypervitaminosis D, protein-bound (Rus))
(VITAMIN D,
exper. hypervitaminosis, blood protein bound phosphorus
in (Rus))

Kutseva, L.S.,
Bukin, V.N.

AUTHORS Kutseva, L.S. and Bukin, V.N. 20-4-37/60
TITLE Sea Algae and Sapropels as Sources of Vitamin B₁₂.
 (Morskije vodorosli i sapropeli kak istochniki
 vitamina B₁₂.)
PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4,
 pp. 765-767 (USSR)
ABSTRACT Earlier papers reported on data obtained by the
 authors with regard to the vitamin B₁₂ content in various
 natural sources, among others in the fermentation
 products of Actinomycetes and several bacteria. Based
 on several publications, especially by Japanese
 researchers, the authors carried out examinations of
 several algae of the Barents Sea and the Black Sea.
 Tab. 1 records the vitamin B₁₂ content in 11 types of
 algae of the two seas. From that may be seen that the
 algae of the Black Sea are considerably richer in
 vitamin B₁₂ than those of the Barents Sea. It is dif-
 ficult to conclude from the given data whether only
 differences in the composition of the types are of
 importance here or whether living conditions also
 distort the picture. In connection with the fact that
CARD 1/3